

NEW MEXICO NEWS REVIEW

From Special Reports and State Papers

CHAVES

Pitt Buys Ranch Holdings.
Sidney Pitt, the Ft. Sumner ranchman, is reported in yesterday's News, also purchased from the same company the 35-acre and the 9-mile pastures, involving some \$35,000. The Four Lakes Cattle Co., retains the old headquarters ranch and grazing holdings in that vicinity but are establishing a big ranch in the Encino country by having wells sunk for water—Roswell News.

COLFAX

Seventy-five per cent Apple Crop

The apple crop in this county this year will not amount to over seventy-five per cent of the usual output but with the price ranging around \$2.50 per box, which is twice the usual price, the fruit raiser will realize fifty per cent cash than he has in past years on a full crop.

GRANT

Wilna on the Map

Carl W. Buschel, mayor of Wilna, New Mexico, was right when he said "We are going to make a town or a grave yard out of Wilna and we have no intention of doing the latter." There are no dead ones in the little settlement in Grant county adjoining Luna county on the east and located between Sear and Gage.

On Tuesday Mr. Buschel and a coterie of home-seekers arrived at the local commission office and each made a homestead filing on 320 acres of land. Other settlers are expected to make entries before long.

There is no doubt but what Wilna will soon be on the map and with a ring around it at that. The next move will be to get a post office for the settlement—Lordsburg Liberal.

LUNA

Rathel A Real Farmer

Just as a sample of what fine crops he can raise by employing methods that are right, Chris has on exhibition at the Chamber of Commerce a sample of milt maize raised this year on his fine farm six miles east of the city.

He might have brought samples of all kinds of fine crops raised on the farm which include about all that can be raised in the temperate zone. When any person intimates that farming in the Mimbres Valley is not going to be a howling success, it might be well to go out and take a look at what Chris has accomplished with hired men, under the direction of foreman Harrison.

And Rathel is just one of many hundreds—Deming Graphic.

M'KINLEY

S. F. R. R. Improvements.

The big job is about finished, the Santa Fe improvements at Gallup are nearly completed and some of the new facilities are already in use. These improvements cost the company close to \$1,000,000.

The construction company expected to have completed their part of the work by the middle of last month but additions to the original extended the scope of the work and took a few days longer.

A short time ago the company was paying out in wages here more than \$3,000 per week.

The railroad company has let a new contract to the Sharn and Fellows company for putting in a large amount of new track. It is for quite an extensive piece of work.

It is well worth anyone's while to visit the new shops and round houses. To get an idea of their extent and value. The coal chute 200 tons capacity, built of solid concrete is a masterpiece. The building is practically completed. The turn table is being made ready for use and will be in service very soon. Car repair work on the new "rip."

Destroyed By Fire

The Gibson, New Mexico hospital was destroyed by fire Sunday morning about nine o'clock. The residents there state that the fire was started from the furnace under the building. All the patients in the hospital were safely removed to dwelling close by which is now being used temporarily for a hospital—Gallup Independent. The building is a fine structure and the wood working shop has been in use for a short time. The building for the machine shops is done and the new store house is in use. The power house is completed and one boiler in use, the others are being connected as rapidly as possible. The greater part of the new facilities will be in use by the first of the year it is expected that the whole works will be in operation and the old plant completely dismantled.

MORA

Another Big Bean Crop

Fred Bluhman raised over 10,000 pounds of beans this year. He contracted the same some time ago at six cents per pound. The contract was for 100,000 pounds. He has now harvested and several cars have recently been shipped from the local stations which brought the growers approximately that amount.

New Store Building

Rapid progress is being made on the fine new store building of the Flossheim Mercantile Company, at Roswell.

SAN JUAN

Some Sheep

During the past two weeks a hundred and thirty-two cars of sheep were shipped from Farmington. About fifteen cars are to go out yet, making in all nearly thirty thousand sheep from San Juan County.

Nineteen cars were shipped from Aztec during the past week, these with what are left here show that San Juan county as a sheep raising country is making a splendid showing. All the sheep were consigned to Missouri river points—Farmington Enterprise.

UNION

Enormous Reservoir

The C. S. Lambie Company of Denver, Colorado, has commenced work on a half million gallon water reservoir for the town of Clayton. This work when completed will prove of inestimable value to the town. The water supply has been necessarily limited in the past as the town long ago outgrew its water facilities. Work on new and deeper wells has been progressing for some time and when these and the new reservoir, which is now in course of construction, are complete Clayton will have ample water supply for some time to come. The reservoir is being constructed of concrete and will have eight feet of the base underground and well provided with settling tanks and everything modern that goes to make up a first class reservoir. The contract price is \$10,500 which taking the requirements of the contractor that everything is to be first class into consideration, would seem to be little enough for the work to be done. Significant feature of the contract is the following provision which our own laboring element will probably appreciate: "In employing men or teams, preference shall at all times be given to residents of the town of Clayton and no one shall be employed who is not a resident as long as local labor is available which is suitable for the work to be done." This is a timely provision in the contract protecting the labor of the town of Clayton many of whose laborers are her best contributors in all that goes to make a good, substantial, progressive town. The new reservoir is being constructed on the town's property near the power and light plant and the comforts and advantages it will furnish the town when complete cannot come too soon.—Clayton Citizen.

SUPPLY VARIETY IN WINTER

Any Kind of Succulent Feed, Such as Clover, Corn, Fodder, Leaves, Beets, Etc., Are Good.

It is only in the winter, when the food is dry and the hens confined, that the difficulty of affording a variety of green food is met. Varieties in green food is better than one kind. The term "green food" does not apply to grass or cabbage leaves, but includes any kind of bulky, succulent food, such as clover, corn fodder, leaves, cabbage, beets, ensilage, potatoes, turnips, carrots, etc. The object is to give bulk in order to dilute (if it can be so expressed) the concentrated grains. These foods are the cheapest that can be used, and lessen the cost of production of eggs, not only by promoting the health of the fowls but also because such foods assist in the digestion of the more costly kinds.

In feeding green food, variety may be attained by giving cabbage one day, beets the next, potatoes the next, and so on. The object should be to lay in a supply of such articles and have them ready for use when winter comes. Grass is the cheapest of all foods for poultry in summer, and the farmer who feeds grain at that season is not only depending on the cost of eggs, but taking the risk of causing indigestion. On a range the birds get some, insects and a variety of greens, including young weeds. Turkeys and geese are grass feeders, and can easily secure more than they require, while turkeys and geese are the best insect destroyers.

PROPER CARE OF FARM TEAM

Grooming Combined With Feeding Will Go Far Toward Putting Horse in Good Condition.

(By DR. H. HAVNER, Pennsylvania Experiment Station.)

The old saying that "grooming is half the feeding," as applied to the farm horse, still holds true. The sweat glands of the horse eliminate from the body in a 24-hour period, an amount of waste material equal to that excreted from the digestive tract.



Splendid Farm Team.

If these glands become clogged by sweat particles and dirt a very important waste channel is closed. In addition to keeping the sweat glands open and the body in good order, grooming improves the quality of the hair and the general condition of the coat. Feeding should not put a team in proper shape, but proper grooming combined with feeding will go far toward it.

WITH TWO OF THE YEAR'S BLESSINGS



Once more the liberal year laughs out
O'er richer stores than gems of gold;
Once more, with harvest song and shout
Is nature's bloodless triumph told.

HAS HELD HIGH PLACE ALWAYS

Turkey Long and Favorably Known for Its Delicious Edible Qualities.

WORSHIPPED BY THE AZTECS

When Introduced Into England They Were Considered One of the Richest Items at a Banquet—Many Varieties of the Bird.



SEÑOR DON TURKEY played a brilliant part in history even before the Spaniards discovered him, along with Mexico, in 1518.

Long before that he had been worshipped by Aztecs. Later, when his religious vogue was past, he was given place of honor at the marriage banquet of a king. So superior a viand was he considered when first introduced to Europe that in a "constitution" set forth by Cranmer in 1534 turkey is named as one of the greater fowls, of which an ecclesiastic was to "have but one in a dish." But he speedily multiplied to such an extent that no later than 1555 two turkeys and four turkey chicks were served at a feast of the sergent-at-arms in London.

Turkeys at that period were mentioned in connection with cranes and swans as important and rich items of a banquet. A little later, in 1573, turkeys were used on the tables of English husbands for the Christmas feast. In the meantime they were more than plentiful in their home land, where turkey continued to sell for about six cents apiece as late as the nineteenth century. For six cents in those good old days a turkey weighing about 12 pounds could be bought by a good shopper. If the family owned a turkey weighing 25 or 30 pounds it was necessary to pay as much as a quarter. But it must be remembered that six cents in those days counted a good deal more than it does in this.

Turkeys of Various Kinds.

The turkey that the Aztecs worshipped was probably either the Mexican wild turkey, which is known by the white touches on its tail covers and quills, or, more appropriately, the ocellated turkey of Honduras and other parts of South America, whose brilliant plumage, spotted almost as gloriously with vivid colors as a peacock, somehow allies it particularly with that vivid early people. The turkey which strolled out of the forests of New England and furnished so marvelous a banquet for our Puritan forefathers was a handsome bird that of Mexico, in the opinion of some lovers of beauty, but not so brilliant as one as the Honduras turkey.

The American wild turkey, which really belongs to Thanksgiving, was the North American wild turkey found throughout the eastern United States and Canada. Scientifically it is known as the Meleagris Americana. Its plumage is black, shaded with bronze. In the rays of the sun the bird gleams in a beautiful harmony of black copper, gold and bronze. And the turkey likes the rays of the sun. He hates damp weather, not alone because it is bad for his health, but because it obscures his beauty.

It is generally believed at present that all the turkeys of the world have

descended from the three forms known as the North American bird, which has just been described; the Mexican bird and the ocellated bird.

Credit May Belong to Spaniards.

The turkey which was first introduced into Europe may have been carried there by the Spaniards from Mexico or the Jesuits may have taken it back across the waters from one of their scattered stations in the great woods of Canada. In any event, one of its representatives figured at the marriage banquet of Charles IX and was regarded as of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the reports of that festivity.

The Mexican turkey is the wild bird of Mexico, which also came over the line into the southern part of the United States. Meleagris Gallopavina is the name that is generally employed to describe this turkey. It is somewhat shorter in the shank than the northern species. Its body color is a mottled black, shaded with bronze. This is thought to be the species that the early navigators first took back to Spain and England. The white tips of its plumage also have suggested that it is to this bird rather than to the wild turkey of North America that most of the domestic breeds owe their origin.

The ocellated turkey, Meleagris Ocellata, which is smaller than the others, has a bare head and neck. Its body plumage is bronze and green, banded with gold bronze and varied with spots or eyes of brilliant colors—blue, red and brilliant black.

Why Is a Turkey So Named?

Why the turkey is called the turkey when its origin is admittedly purely occidental is a subject that has puzzled many persons. There are several reasons given by those who have delved deeply into this problem, and one is privileged to take his choice. In the first place, it is stated that the turkey was originally supposed to have come from Asia. Thus at a time when a great stretch of territory on the Asiatic continent was called "Turkey" the bird derived its name from its supposed origin. Another speculative chronicler records that the Indians called the bird "turkey" and that from this common name was derived. Then, again, it is somewhat generally believed that the bird named itself by its peculiar utterances, which are still translated as "turkey-turkey-turkey." Again, still more speculative philosophers have traced the name of the bird to its kinship in the matter of polygamious habits with the Turks and there are other explanations.

The pilgrims were not so hard on in some ways as we have been led to imagine, for although they were deprived of the luxuries of tamed meats and vegetables and cold stews and similar blessings turkeys were so plentiful that it is recorded it was customary to refer to them as bread. Another chronicler sets forth the fact that the breast of the wild turkey when cooked in butter was esteemed by even the epicures among the explorers. But in spite of their abundance turkeys were regarded with favor even by the red men, if one is to judge by the following prayer which they uttered:

"Oh great Being, I thank thee that I have obtained the use of my legs again so that I am able to walk about and kill turkeys."

Choose Thankfulness.

Thankfulness is not the inevitable result of certain conditions, but a matter of deliberate choice. It is a mistake to tell ourselves that we should be thankful if we possessed this or that, for possession has little or nothing to do with thankfulness.

Be thankful. Do not waste any time arguing whether or not you have any reason for it. Lift your heart to the Father of us all in reverent gratitude, and in the mere act of thankfulness you will realize your blessings as never before.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

WEEDS AND FLOWERS.

"The Elves," commenced Daddy, "were playing in a Garden one morning just at the break of day when all the Flowers were opening their sleepy heads, and the ones which had not been sleeping were looking about them more brightly than ever.

"Good morning, Flowers," said the Elves. "Fine day, nice sun, good warm breeze too—not one of those cross, cool little breezes we dislike so much.

Yes, we're sure you think it's a nice day. You must think so because of the best frocks you are wearing today. Such glorious colors! You're all in your best! What's up today, Flowers? A festival of some sort?"

"The Flowers nodded their heads and smiled and waved about in the warm breeze. But the Elves heard some very strange sounds—they did not quite talk like the Flowers—for to the Elves and Fairies, you know, there is a Flower language and a Flower's way of talking.

"What could these other sounds be?" they asked each other.

"Well, tell you," said these voices. "We're the Weeds. And some of us are beautiful, but all of us are strong. Yes, we're so strong that no matter how they try to dig us up and throw us away we're up again in no time. We're little fighters—yes, we are. We have our Army headquarters. Indeed we do! And our Generals are very wise. They're the great, tall Weeds—often we and they, but it's hard to get them out of the earth. If they're not more Generals take their places for the motto of the Weeds is, 'We'll always be strong—there will always be Weeds.'"

"And so they chattered on. The Elves were very much interested, but still they couldn't quite see when the Weeds were doing so much talking and bragging how the Flowers could seem so happy.

"So they whispered to the Flowers very gently: 'Tell us, Flowers, why are you so happy?'"

"Then in lovely, soft rustling voices they said: 'We are going to have a Book written about us today. Yes, a real Book, and our pictures are going to be painted. We're very proud and happy. We have a Mistress who comes out every morning and most of the day she is with us. She bends over us and digs up the earth around us so it is nice and soft and comfortable. And every evening after Mr. Sun has gone to bed she gives us cool drinks of water.

"It was only yesterday she told us that some Noble Grownpup was going to write a Book about us and call it 'The Ideal Garden.' We think that ideal means something like perfect—nobody it's something extremely nice. And so she has been making us ready for the Book. Oh, we're very proud indeed!'"

"But what about the Weeds?" asked the Elves.

"Well," the Flowers continued, "Miss Grownpup says she sometimes can't help thinking many of the Weeds are pretty. And though sometimes they crowd us out of our homes, and are rather ugly, we feel sorry for them. It's hard to always have to fight for a home in a garden of being looked after as we are. We have our homes fixed up for us each day. But then of course the Book won't say anything about Weeds."

"The next day again came the Elves to ask the Flowers about the Book."

"Yes," they whispered, "it will be a beautiful Book. The Noble Grownpup who is to write it talked to our Mistress and told her she was going to say a word for all of us and put in most lovely pictures—all in the colors we wear."

"And then the queer sounds came again, and the Weeds spoke up: 'Yes, and we're going to have a Chapter about us. We don't quite understand yet what a Chapter is—but it's a good deal—we're sure of that. The Grownpup told our Mistress that she was going to say something about pretty Weeds in a Garden—that are almost as pretty as Flowers.'"

"The Weeds were so happy because now they were not only proud of their wonderful Army but they had been called pretty and were going to be put in a Garden Book."

"Well," said the Elves, "so you are all happy! And we can't help ourselves that some of the Weeds in this Garden are pretty—very pretty and we like you all—Flowers and Weeds!"

Flowers Nodded Their Heads and Smiled.

NOT GOD'S JOB

Robert, 4 years old, was saying his prayers. Having petitioned blessings for his friends and kin, his mother said:

"Now, son, ask God to make you a good boy."

"Let's not bother God with that," said Robert. "That's your job."—Ex.

CLEANING UP FENCE CORNERS

Profitable Job for Some Winter Days—Scatter Rotted Material on the Fields.

Good wages can be made during some of the winter days by cutting the small bushes in the fields and cleaning up fence corners.

The rotted material in the fence corners is rich, and should be scattered on the fields.

Then the cleaning up of these corners and cutting of the bushes makes the place neat and attractive.

MOST IMPLEMENTS RUST OUT

Proper Housing Will Offset Injury to Large Extent—Coating of Oil Is Recommended.

Most farm implements rust out before they wear out. Proper housing will offset rust and exposure to a large extent, but in damp weather the best method of preventing rust is to coat all unpainted parts of the machinery with a heavy oil, thick enough so it will not run off. This coating keeps off any moisture away and prevents rust from starting.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE

Mc KINLEY COUNTY

Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico, November 16, 1916. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, the lands of the State of New Mexico, and the rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, February 1, 1917, the following described lands, to-wit:

Sale No. 10,000, 1/2 Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 W., containing 640.00 acres. The improvements on this land consist of four houses, 1/2 corner and corner, with wells, sheds and fencing, value \$2500. There are 240.00 feet of M. of merchantable timber on this land, value \$1200.00.

Sale No. 10,001, 1/2 Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 W., containing 640.00 acres. The improvements on this land consist of four houses, 1/2 corner and corner, with wells, sheds and fencing, value \$2500. There are 240.00 feet of M. of merchantable timber on this land, value \$1200.00.

No bid on the above described tracts of land will be accepted for less than Three Dollars (\$3.00) per acre, and in addition thereto the successful bidder must pay for the improvements and the timber on the land at the appraised value in cash or certified exchange at the time of sale.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz: The successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-tenth of the price offered by him for the land; 4 per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price; the fees for the land and appraisal and all costs incidental to the sale herein, and each of all said amounts, must be deposited in cash or certified exchange at the time of sale, and all of them are subject to forfeiture to the State of New Mexico if the successful bidder does not execute a contract within thirty days after it has been mailed to him by the State Land Office, said contract to provide for the payment of the balance of the purchase price of said tract of land in thirty equal annual payments, with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum, in advance, payments and interest due on October 1st of each year, and such other conditions, obligations, reservations and terms as may be required by law.

The Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico, or his agent holding such sale, reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at said sale. Possession under contracts of sale for the above described tracts will be given on or before October 1st, 1917.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office this 16th day of November, A. D. 1916.

ROBT. P. ERVING, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico.

First Publication Nov. 17, 1916. Last Publication Jan. 19, 1917.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION PUBLIC LAND SALE

BONNA AVA COUNTY

Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands, Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 9, 1916. Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, the lands of the State of New Mexico, and the rules and regulations of the State Land Office, the Commissioner of Public Lands will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, November 14, 1916, the following described lands, to-wit:

Sale No. 10,000, 1/2 Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 W., containing 640.00 acres. The improvements on this land consist of four houses, 1/2 corner and corner, with wells, sheds and fencing, value \$2500. There are 240.00 feet of M. of merchantable timber on this land, value \$1200.00.

Sale No. 10,001, 1/2 Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4, Sec. 36, T. 1 N., R. 10 W., containing 640.00 acres. The improvements on this land consist of four houses, 1/2 corner and corner, with wells, sheds and fencing, value \$2500. There are 240.00 feet of M. of merchantable timber on this land, value \$1200.00.

No bid on the above described tracts of land will be accepted for less than Three Dollars (\$3.00) per acre, and in addition thereto the successful bidder must pay for the improvements and the timber on the land at the appraised value in cash or certified exchange at the time of sale.

The above sale of lands will be subject to the following terms and conditions, viz: The successful bidder must pay to the Commissioner of Public Lands, or his agent holding such sale, one-tenth of the price offered by him for the land; 4 per cent interest in advance for the balance of such purchase price; the fees for the land and appraisal and all costs incidental to the sale herein, and each of all said amounts, must be deposited in cash or certified exchange at the time of sale, and all of them are subject to forfeiture to the State of New Mexico if the successful bidder does not execute a contract within thirty days after it has been mailed to him by the State Land Office, said contract to provide for the payment of the balance of the purchase price of said tract of land in thirty equal annual payments, with interest on all deferred payments at the rate of four per cent per annum, in advance, payments and interest due on October 1st of each year, and such other conditions, obligations, reservations and terms as may be required by law.

The Commissioner of Public Lands of New Mexico, or his agent holding such sale, reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered at said sale. Possession under contracts of sale for the above described tracts will be given within thirty days after date of sale.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the State Land Office this 16th day of September, A. D. 1916.

ROBT. P. ERVING, Commissioner of Public Lands, State of New Mexico.

REID & HERVEY

LAWYERS. Albuquerque and Roswell, New Mexico.

EDWARD R. WRIGHT

ATTORNEY AT LAW Spitz Building Santa Fe, — New Mexico.

M'FIE EDWARDS & M'FIE

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Office: Corner Palace & Washington Ave. Santa Fe, New Mexico.

CATRON & CATRON

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW T. B. CATRON REED HOLLOMAN C. C. CATRON F. J. LAVAN A. H. CLANCY, Notary Public Suite 1-6 Catron Block

HARRY S. BOWMAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW Laughlin Building Santa Fe, — New Mexico.

A. B. RENEHAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW Capital City Bank Building Santa Fe, — New Mexico.

E. P. DAVIES

CITY ATTORNEY Lamy Building Santa Fe, — New Mexico.

J. H. CRIST

ATTORNEY AT LAW Santa Fe, — New Mexico.

MRS. NORA E. SUMMERS

NOTARY PUBLIC Office Over Paris Theatre Santa Fe, — New Mexico.

L. F. MURRAY, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. CITY PHYSICIAN X. RAY Phone 233. Office East Door West of Postoffice Santa Fe, — New Mexico.

DAVID KNAPP, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Lincoln Ave. Opposite Kay's Theater Santa Fe, New Mexico.

DR. J. M. DIAZ

Cirujia y Enfermedades de Señoras. Horas de consulta: de la 1 a las 3 de la tarde

FIJEN SE EN ESTO

Acabamos de recibir nuestro surtido de calzada de otoño y invierno para hombres y señoras, también 500 pares de calzado de niños y niñas para la escuela calzado fuerte y bueno, el cual ofrecemos a nuestros precios cómodos.

Es nuestro placer enseñar nuestro calzado, y por lo tanto cuando Vds. vengan a la ciudad hagamos una visita y quedaran satisfechos, que es el lugar en donde pueden conseguir su calzado con mas proporción que en otro lugar

Delgado Shoe Co.

Calle San Francisco Santa Fe, Nuevo Mexico